

[PRICE FOURPENCE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 December 30.—British Trident, ship, 139 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Hawke, ship, 377 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Taylor, from Port Nicholson 14th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.
 December 30.—London (s), for Wide Bay.
 December 30.—Griffin (s), for Gravel.
 December 30.—Griffin (s), for Gravel.
 December 30.—Griffin (s), for Gravel.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
 December 31.—Hawke, ship, 377 tons, Captain Mathers, for Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 31.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, for Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.

CLEARANCES.
 December 29.—Light of the Age, ship, 1287 tons, Captain Taylor, from Port Nicholson 14th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 29.—Griffin (s), for Gravel.

COASTERS INWARDS.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.

IMPORTS.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

EXPORTS.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

SHIP'S MAIL.
 Mail will close at the General Post Office at 10 o'clock on Saturday, December 31, 1887.

NEWCASTLE.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

MELBOURNE.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

WELLINGTON.
 December 30.—Morayshire, ship, 833 tons, Captain Mathers, from Melbourne 17th inst. W. B. Buchanan and Co., agents.
 December 30.—Widder, ship, 100 tons, Captain O'Neil, from Melbourne 14th inst. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO MEET PUBLICATION.	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887.

THE DESIRE ACCOMPLISHED IS NOT. In ancient times important edifices were the task of a generation, and often the most costly, in their use, the most worthless. Here a few years have been sufficient to enable the mercantile body to rear a fabric worthy of the city, worthy of the growing commerce of the Australia, and which, devoted to an enlightened purpose, will last for ages. Yet those who were present to share the congratulations on an event so auspicious, were struck with the rapid changes which transpire in colonial life. Few who prominently shared in the festival of the foundation were present to take part in the formalities of the opening.

It was an occasion to draw the thought to the importance of the intercourse of nations, and to impress the mind anew with the wisdom of the Providence which has made the various distribution of natural products and advantages the instrument to the intercourse and the pledges of the harmony of mankind. The sentiments expressed by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and enlarged upon by the Consul of France and America, were not new; but they derived special force from the occasion, and from the perspective and elegance of their expression. At such times we cannot fail to see that, deeper far than the surface of nationalities, and the ever fluctuating fashions, there lies in the hearts of men a feeling of unity, and a profound conviction that the bitter antagonisms of national jealousies and hate, are a deduction from the stock of general prosperity. Every Englishman must have read with joy, with a lofty consciousness of a just interpretation, the views expressed by the Press of Europe and America on the late Indian misfortune. The cold reserve and self-trust of the British national character has not prevented a grateful recognition of candid and friendly, though alien, voices in season of darkness. The gentlemen who represented the commercial interests of those mighty empires whose magnificent destinies dazzle the soberest calculator, said no more than the truth, that England could not be great without communicating her greatness, and that the whole world would suffer in her decline.

We should misinterpret the Consul of France were we to suppose that, in regretting the want of political interest among our commercial men, he had in view any of the mere local questions of the day. He had before him a far more permanent interest of Government. Commerce is now involved in politics—the coherency of our fiscal system, the steadiness of our tariffs, and the inevitability of our engagements, are all interwoven with the principles of law and administration. The time will come when, instead of commerce standing apart from politics, it will lead on the day; instead of merchant princes being only men of vast wealth, they will become the Mentors of states. We do not expect every owner of a marine store or barge to study the relations of society and the dependence of one class on all; but we shall not ask too much of those who, from the extent of their resources, the liberality of their intercourse, and their general information, are qualified to take their share in the legislatures of their respective countries.

We have no fear that our Chamber of Commerce will not fulfil its proper calling. It will watch over finance with a large and generous concern for the welfare of the State; it will extinguish the crudities which, for a selfish or party cry, would put to hazard the trade of the country, and place innumerable comforts beyond the reach of the masses. Hitherto when she could engross the spicery of the Islands, limited her imports to enhance their price; Spain shut out her American ports the commerce of the world; England, to a recent time, imposed duties on raw material, and rejected customers who could pay her only in food. No man will dare to say, with the page of history now before him, that questions of trade and finance are not moral questions, that they do not affect the happiness, the intellectual development, even the spiritual welfare of myriads of the human race. Every thing which dooms men to want—which shuts up the avenues of industry—which compels men to labour for what they do not enjoy, or which checks their commerce, adds to the mass of misery, discontent, and degradation.

The remarks of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the American Consul on the Electric Telegraph pointed out another interesting feature of the celebration. We have grown familiar with the advantages of the telegraph as it is shown in the Press, but for the first time we realize their benefit in the emotions of the heart in contemplating this simple, inexpensive, ever-faithful method of communication. A few months and every colony of Australia will be in communication—a few years more and we shall never be distant from home. Science will master all difficulties in establishing this inestimable advantage in every land, and the whole world will be exposed daily to the view of every cottager.

These are reflections which have excited emotions of thankfulness in the hearts of the numerous spectators of this pleasing scene, far less dazzling than many; but as our reporters will tell, full of grace and attraction. It should not be forgotten that this large building has been completed without fatal accidents, and that by the prudence of the directors it has been completed without excessive cost.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. VII.—SCHOOLS.

A wish has been frequently expressed that the annual returns under this head some statistical information should be supplied relative to the Sunday Schools of the colony. No such information, however, is yet given. Of all other schools, public and private, with the scholars attending them, in each of the last eleven years, the numbers were as follows:—

SCHOOLS, SCHOLARS, BOYS, GIRLS.

1846 . . . 338 . . . 16,263 . . . 8,013 . . . 7,650

1847 . . . 347 . . . 16,890 . . . 8,341 . . . 7,759

1848 . . . 382 . . . 18,989 . . . 9,267 . . . 8,722

1849 . . . 444 . . . 19,771 . . . 10,721 . . . 9,250

1850 . . . 493 . . . 21,384 . . . 11,214 . . . 10,170

1851 . . . 423 . . . 21,120 . . . 11,118 . . . 10,002

1852 . . . 361 . . . 22,668 . . . 12,422 . . . 11,246

1853 . . . 420 . . . 25,660 . . . 13,576 . . . 12,084

1854 . . . 413 . . . 25,963 . . . 13,567 . . . 12,396

1855 . . . 476 . . . 27,243 . . . 14,385 . . . 12,858

1856 . . . 569 . . . 29,325 . . . 15,769 . . . 13,656

1857 . . . 619 . . . 31,111 . . . 16,711 . . . 14,400

1858 . . . 669 . . . 32,325 . . . 17,769 . . . 15,556

1859 . . . 719 . . . 33,539 . . . 18,821 . . . 16,718

1860 . . . 769 . . . 34,753 . . . 19,873 . . . 17,880

1861 . . . 819 . . . 35,967 . . . 20,925 . . . 19,042

1862 . . . 869 . . . 37,181 . . . 21,977 . . . 20,204

1863 . . . 919 . . . 38,395 . . . 23,029 . . . 21,366

1864 . . . 969 . . . 39,609 . . . 24,081 . . . 22,528

1865 . . . 1,019 . . . 40,823 . . . 25,133 . . . 23,690

1866 . . . 1,069 . . . 42,037 . . . 26,185 . . . 24,852

1867 . . . 1,119 . . . 43,251 . . . 27,237 . . . 26,014

1868 . . . 1,169 . . . 44,465 . . . 28,289 . . . 27,176

1869 . . . 1,219 . . . 45,679 . . . 29,341 . . . 28,338

1870 . . . 1,269 . . . 46,893 . . . 30,393 . . . 29,500

1871 . . . 1,319 . . . 48,107 . . . 31,445 . . . 30,662

1872 . . . 1,369 . . . 49,321 . . . 32,497 . . . 31,824

1873 . . . 1,419 . . . 50,535 . . . 33,549 . . . 32,986

1874 . . . 1,469 . . . 51,749 . . . 34,601 . . . 34,148

1875 . . . 1,519 . . . 52,963 . . . 35,653 . . . 35,310

1876 . . . 1,569 . . . 54,177 . . . 36,705 . . . 36,472

1877 . . . 1,619 . . . 55,391 . . . 37,757 . . . 37,634

1878 . . . 1,669 . . . 56,605 . . . 38,809 . . . 38,796

1879 . . . 1,719 . . . 57,819 . . . 39,861 . . . 39,958

1880 . . . 1,769 . . . 59,033 . . . 40,913 . . . 41,120

1881 . . . 1,819 . . . 60,247 . . . 41,965 . . . 42,282

1882 . . . 1,869 . . . 61,461 . . . 43,017 . . . 43,444

1883 . . . 1,919 . . . 62,675 . . . 44,069 . . . 44,606

1884 . . . 1,969 . . . 63,889 . . . 45,121 . . . 45,768

1885 . . . 2,019 . . . 65,103 . . . 46,173 . . . 46,930

1886 . . . 2,069 . . . 66,317 . . . 47,225 . . . 48,092

1887 . . . 2,119 . . . 67,531 . . . 48,277 . . . 49,254

1888 . . . 2,169 . . . 68,745 . . . 49,329 . . . 50,416

1889 . . . 2,219 . . . 69,959 . . . 50,381 . . . 51,578

1890 . . . 2,269 . . . 71,173 . . . 51,433 . . . 52,740

1891 . . . 2,319 . . . 72,387 . . . 52,485 . . . 53,902

1892 . . . 2,369 . . . 73,601 . . . 53,537 . . . 55,064

1893 . . . 2,419 . . . 74,815 . . . 54,589 . . . 56,226

1894 . . . 2,469 . . . 76,029 . . . 55,641 . . . 57,388

1895 . . . 2,519 . . . 77,243 . . . 56,693 . . . 58,550

1896 . . . 2,569 . . . 78,457 . . . 57,745 . . . 59,712

1897 . . . 2,619 . . . 79,671 . . . 58,797 . . . 60,874

1898 . . . 2,669 . . . 80,885 . . . 59,849 . . . 62,036

1899 . . . 2,719 . . . 82,099 . . . 60,901 . . . 63,198

1900 . . . 2,769 . . . 83,313 . . . 61,953 . . . 64,360

per cent. In this increase the boys had contributed 13,935, and the girls 785.

The increase during the intervals of five and ten years were:—

Increase in the Scholars. Boys. Girls.

First five years . . . 4,867 . . . 2,605 . . . 2,352

Last five years . . . 8,306 . . . 4,642 . . . 3,664

In the ten . . . 13,163 . . . 7,147 . . . 6,016

The increase in the total number of scholars was nearly thirty per cent. in the first five years, and nearly forty in the last five. The increase of the two years exceeded eighty per cent.

The comparative increase of boys and girls during the ten years was, boys eighty two per cent.; girls, seventy-nine.

The proportional number of scholars to population was as follows:—

Scholars to 1000 Persons. Boys to 1000 Persons. Girls to 1000 Persons.

1841 . . . 76 . . . 62 . . . 38

1842 . . . 84 . . . 68 . . . 42

1843 . . . 94 . . . 76 . . . 48

1844 . . . 104 . . . 84 . . . 54

1845 . . . 114 . . . 92 . . . 60

1846 . . . 124 . . . 100 . . . 66

1847 . . . 134 . . . 108 . . . 72

1848 . . . 144 . . . 116 . . . 78

1849 . . . 154 . . . 124 . . . 84

1850 . . . 164 . . . 132 . . . 90

1851 . . . 174 . . . 140 . . . 96

1852 . . . 184 . . . 148 . . . 102

1853 . . . 194 . . . 156 . . . 108

1854 . . . 204 . . . 164 . . . 114

1855 . . . 214 . . . 172 . . . 120

1856 . . . 224 . . . 180 . . . 126

1857 . . . 234 . . . 188 . . . 132

1858 . . . 244 . . . 196 . . . 138

1859 . . . 254 . . . 204 . . . 144

1860 . . . 264 . . . 212 . . . 150

1861 . . . 274 . . . 220 . . . 156

1862 . . . 284 . . . 228 . . . 162

1863 . . . 294 . . . 236 . . . 168

1864 . . . 304 . . . 244 . . . 174

1865 . . . 314 . . . 252 . . . 180

1866 . . . 324 . . . 260 . . . 186

1867 . . . 334 . . . 268 . . . 192

1868 . . . 344 . . . 276 . . . 198

1869 . . . 354 . . . 284 . . . 204

1870 . . . 364 . . . 292 . . . 210

1871 . . . 374 . . . 300 . . . 216

1872 . . . 384 . . . 308 . . . 222

1873 . . . 394 . . . 316 . . . 228

1874 . . . 404 . . . 324 . . . 234

1875 . . . 414 . . . 332 . . . 240

1876 . . . 424 . . . 340 . . . 246

1877 . . . 434 . . . 348 . . . 252

1878 . . . 444 . . . 356 . . . 258

1879 . . . 454 . . . 364 . . . 264

1880 . . . 464 . . . 372 . . . 270

1881 . . . 474 . . . 380 . . . 276

1882 . . . 484 . . . 388 . . . 282

1883 . . . 494 . . . 396 . . . 288

1884 . . . 504 . . . 404 . . . 294

1885 . . . 514 . . . 412 . . . 300

1886 . . . 524 . . . 420 . . . 306

1887 . . . 534 . . . 428 . . . 312

1888 . . . 544 . . . 436 . . . 318

1889 . . . 554 . . . 444 . . . 324

1890 . . . 564

[illegible]

needle may be a many hundred per second as it is possible to move the hand of the operator. The electric current is alternately transmitted or suspended by means of a commutator or key, and thus the words are telegraphed. The key is called the Morse key, which completes the circuit of the electric current.

The character in which this wonderful machine makes known its secrets is a system of dots and dashes, which are called morse's code; and the Morse telegraph is so named after its inventor; and the Morse telegraph has the additional advantage of being a self-recording instrument, so that if a person made a mistake by the sound he could rectify it by referring to the ribbon of paper.

The Morse telegraph has thirty-five cells, besides the local batteries, which are generally supplied with two or three cups for each instrument.

The contract for the Melbourne line has been taken by Charles Fink, of Parramatta, and it is expected that the line will be completed in the near future, communication with Victoria. The line between Melbourne and Launceston is also nearly finished, so that when our line is completed we shall be able to communicate with the neighbouring colonies with the speed of lightning.

A gentleman from Adelaide is expected, who is to be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs under Captain Macleod.

THE CHAIRMAN asked the Hon. his Excellency to whom occupied by the Government as a telegraph office, we did not go fully into details; and we now subjoin a fuller account of what then took place. The instrument was worked by Mr. H. Macy Saw, who excused himself for not being present, as he had been transmitting and answers received. The first message forwarded to Liverpool, which is the only line at present in working order, was, "Can you read my writing." The answer received for several minutes; but on the question being repeated, an answer arrived, that "the pen of the instrument at Liverpool did not mark and was out of order." The reply thus speedily returned, that the communication with Liverpool was perfect, but the newness of the instrument and the gentlemen engaged at Liverpool being unaccustomed to the working of the telegraph, he was not able to rectify the defect in his instrument, what was said by the sound, which a practised hand could readily do. The question, "Have you got my writing plain," was then telegraphed, and an answer was received in a minute, that he did not think it plain enough to read; the answer, "I will send Excellency, a message to the effect that the Excchnce was opened was telegraphed; but, after waiting for several minutes, and no answer being received, his Excellency asked the gentleman, in what manner communication were cut off from Sydney, which the gentleman was preparing to answer. He, however, did not succeed in replying; and whether the defect was in the instrument, or whether it was believed, from not being practised, that he could rectify that all queries were at an end, we are unable to say. It was stated that, as he had cut off the circuit, as if about to reply, it was impossible to send any message to him, and the result was that the key was so to allow the communication to proceed.

The main causes of the instruments not working satisfactorily in the transmission of communications was, that the gentlemen from the fact that the instruments were hastily put into the hands of the operators by the Exchange. Since the trial was then made to have learned from Mr. Lay that it was again worked, when it was found that the communication was not working.

It is but right to state that the telegraph was closed to-day by the sanction of the G-vernment, although the arrangements were not so complete as the attrollee of the department could have wished.

THE BALL.

The ceremony of opening the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as appropriate as the Ball. Commerce and industry have ever been associated. Commerce is the handmaid of civilisation in its most perfect form, and the basis of its progress. The chief distinguishing feature of a civilised and a barbarous state is the degree to which the former is more advanced than the latter. The state which was the pride of commerce—the "voyager's worship"—all commercial interests were to be at once.

Of course, the opening of the Exchange would not have been complete, had it not been for a most enjoyable ball, which was as

JOINT ELECTION MEETING.

An adjourned meeting convened in the name of the Protection League, was held last evening, at the Elms Tavern, for the purpose of taking measures to bring forward a candidate for the coming election for the City of Sydney. About fifty persons were present, and Mr. Powell took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after expressing himself highly honored by being placed in his present position, and stating that he was anxious to do his duty to the colony, as master tradesman to put some gentleman in nomination who would be able and prepared to advocate their interests. He had heard many say that the protection of the colony was the first object, but he had argued that they were far from advocating a prohibitory duty, to prevent goods from coming into the colony. He would be angry to see any such thing done; but he thought they ought to have a duty put on the raw material, and a right to be made subject to a fair duty, so as to be put on a level with our own productions, and then there would soon be none of those crickety slop-made goods in the market which were fast driving out of the colony the raw material, but not as respected manufactured goods. A friend had lately said if they had a duty upon cotton it would exclude the importation of grain, and the population would soon be left to starve; but he contended the farmer had a right to be protected as the mechanic. In fact, the reason why England took the duty of corn was that she could not grow sufficient for her population, and the advantage was that it enabled the manufacturer to get his raw wool cheap.

Mr. DOUGLASS said he believed the meeting had been called together for the purpose of nominating candidates, and he believed that the friends of protection for a candidate could not be surprised in head or heart, and who from his honest and business ability, would, if elected, be likely to render the country great service in the matter of interest. He was not a friend of protection predilection; but there were interests of vital importance to be defended, and they must take care not to throw away an opportunity of securing, if possible, the services of one who was well fitted to guard the interests of the colony. He was not a friend of a Legislature, and consequently Government had proved a complete failure, in consequence of their having had bad men to represent them. It was only by the citizens of the colony that they could be saved from ruin. He could be wrought, for the whole country seemed to be challenged to an Sydney took the action in reference to great questions. He had still hopes of seeing this country fully and fairly represented, and had much to say in reference to the matter of protection. He was a candidate for the representation of the city of Sydney, in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. COX, in seconding the proposition, said: He had been called together for the purpose of holding a meeting. He agreed with the views of the parties who had called it together; but he believed protection would be a secondary consideration. He did not believe many would record their votes for protection, but he believed that the protection of the colony, but because he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go abroad that he came forward to oppose any other candidate, or party of candidates, but he was not a friend of protection. He was not a friend of protection, but he was a superior man to Mr. Charles Cowper, who was the man he had particularly selected for himself not to vote for. Mr. Allen had sound views on the subject of protection, which Mr. Cowper had not, so far as he could see. Mr. Allen of the Land Bill brought forward by Mr. Cowper that he was opposed to him, and he should use all the exertions he possessed to support Mr. Allen in preference to Mr. Cowper. He was not a friend of protection, but he was better man than he. He had had an opportunity of shadowing forth something liberal, but what had he done? He had sought to make a compact with the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and he had said, "I'll give you the land." For instance, he had offered the support of Mr. Holt and Mr. Clark Irving the country. He was prepared by his measure to give them half the country. Some of the liberal party had endeavored to get the support of Mr. Allen, but he was a matter of electoral reform, that they had to decide upon principally, but he would remind them that Mr. Cowper and his supporters still held on to the protection of the colony. They were again turned Mr. Cowper would say it is protection of the colony, but popular measure, and it would be again brought forward and passed. They must keep in view this Land Bill, for he was confident Mr. Cowper intended to support the protection of the colony. He was not a candidate they were proposing, when they put him in comparison with the others he thought they would find him quite as well informed and quite as well able to stand forward and defend his views. He would say that the protection of the colony of those parties he saw present the election of Mr. Allen would be made sure of, and that gentleman would not be considering the interest of the community, but the interest of the colony.

Mr. W. B. ALLEN said, before the putting of the resolution it would be as well for him to give what he had to say in regard to the protection of the colony. He thought any of protection which would do to his mind the most leading measure. He did not wish it to go

doing a great wrong to the rising generation. He was for every man speaking his mind, and he thought if the Lord Bill had passed, this country would have been cursed for fifty years to come. He was much pleased to see the reception given to Mr. Allen, and he thought he would do the thing that was just and right if he could.

THE CHAIRMAN said: You have heard Mr. Allen has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, and the proper person to represent you in the Legislature. Those who approve will please to hold up their hands. Whereupon all hands were held up.

MR. ALLEN thanked the meeting, and said if he were fortunate enough to be elected he would venture to say the electors would not regret their choice.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated, at half-past nine.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

AT THE CROWN LANDS' SALES ROOM.—At 11 o'clock, by Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, and TOWN Lots of Land, viz:—
LOT 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789,

[illegible]

tries to assure that fair speeches and good wishes are sincerely uttered. But we must be pardoned for treating the convulsions of to-day with the same equality as the convulsions of yesterday. England has for many years been the theatre of a series of intrigues and prophecies of evil from all quarters. The *Northern Bee* is one of the youngest of our adversaries. Its little sting has been protruded but for a short time, hardly long enough to pierce a man of sense. It has been so long that the Bitch Inn has been surrounded, have condemned the *Univers* and the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and our own Irish *Nation*, and the whole chorus of which they lead. Why should we fear the tiny hum of this insect? It is a noisy, but a harmless creature. A change must be of the same unimpassioned kind. If, then, the *Bee* will be content with quiet thanks, it is welcome to them, but it must dispense with any warm demonstrations of gratitude. The Russian journals are now as envious as the English, and their insinuation against our Czar and his agents is of some concern in the disturbances of India, or at least of feeling immediately repudiated. Though Russia has had great cause to be angry with England, and a right to demand a reparation on account of the misdeeds at Korea, Odessa, and other places, yet there is but one feeling of sorrow and horror at the bloody scenes now enacting in the Kingdom of Poland, and the British rule reared on a firm foundation of justice and moderation. "England is," says the *Bee* in another place, "necessary for Europe." English enterprise in manufactures and commerce has enabled us to become the most powerful nation in the world, and progress. The steam-engine, that great instrument of modern civilisation, has made England rich and powerful, and by her wealth the other kingdoms of Europe are nourished, their populations employed, their cities thrived, and their commerce increased, and all this through the treachery of nations. In fact, the *Bee* would declare that England is the mainstay of the world, and that to break or weaken her would be to bring the whole machinery of civilisation to a standstill. In this it is wrong. It is the pride, the real state of the case; and, if it be the reality, why should Russia to advance the general prosperity of the world, she can have no better ally and adviser than England, who has the most advanced and the most commercial greatness, which has settled and civilised so many and so distant regions of the globe, and even now seems to be but in the beginning of her vast career. We know not what change has come over the spirit of our age, but it is a curious thing to find so many lately devoted to their French neighbours. Continually politicians seem to love and hate wonderfully. A few months ago the British were under the ban of the world, and now the Russians are equally unpopular. We could not be diplomatic; our political system was poisoned by the virus of *Pan-Slavism*; our literature, as for education and good manners, was in a state of decay, and we were falling behind. Now hear the *Northern Bee*:—"We have always sided England, and not France, at the head of civilisation. We do not reckon as civilisation the superficial abstract ideas of the French and German philosophers, but the real progress of the human race, the rights of man, his welfare, the application of the newest acquisitions in art and science to his advantage, and to the lightening of his labours." After this declaration, which is singularly inopportune to the present state of affairs, the *Bee* goes on to say that, "extraordinary, an inviolable complicity between England and America, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to ally itself with the Americans, greatly to the disadvantage of the respectable Republicans. In fine, Russia is bound to England, and not to France, and to the Continent." In a French or German paper, certainly should look with indifference upon such a sudden change as is here evinced. But in Russia, every paper must more or less represent the Government, and it is impossible now to see how Russia could have been so stupid as to ally itself with the French, and to

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. It features a dark, textured background with a lighter, irregular vertical band running down the center. The band appears to be a binding or a fold in the paper. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical document, possibly a book or a folder.

[illegible][illegible]

With respect to electoral reform, he believed that every man of a full age and of good character, who had been educated in the laws, had a right to a vote; but we were peculiarly interested in the question of universal suffrage at present, and if we were to say that population should be the unvarying basis of representation, we should place ourselves in a position that could not be sustained. It was necessary to have a modification of the present arrangement of the electors, and if this he signified must be a work of time. If an Electoral Bill were to be brought in, he would support it. Mr. Staddon's or Mr. Cowper's plan, the constitution of a committee to prove to have had a better system in the present one. If the squatters got a greater preponderance in the Assembly, the people would be done for. He would say that the people were not represented, but the interests no more than at present. The squatters' interests were identical, whereas the interests of the towns were diversified. There were many questions of great importance, but not one of higher importance than that to which he had referred. The question in that to be legislated upon in a fair and equitable manner, and the rights of labour would be found to be of scarcely less importance. In order to secure the rights of labour, it was necessary to come to a conclusion, if the constituents thought him a person who understood these things, and one who would be able to administer to their interests, his services were entailed upon him.

Mr. Brookes said they had to decide who would represent the people of Sydney, and who was the fit and proper person for a working man's representative. He was sorry to say they had been a Branch, and an awful Branch man, and used his interest at the last election, but he was not sure he could not do the same again for the same party (Cheers.) If he were to do so, he considered he would

ELUCIDATION.—Nothing authentic on this topic. Several gentlemen (lawyers) are spoken of.
25th December.

DIRECT V. DAVIS.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—The case cited by your correspondent "Triton" in this day's Herald does not apply. It is admitted in the Court here would have no jurisdiction in a criminal case. The State is the only recognisable prosecutor, and the State is, of course, not within the Court's jurisdiction.

I quite agree with "Triton," however, as to what appears to be a delusion, but it will be necessary to go a little deeper into international law to support this opinion. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Davis v. Davis* cannot be sound law. If it be so, international treaties are a mockery, and consular representatives are a delusion, and a state that would be reduced to mere officials for the discharge of war-men and the nothings of proteates. They had better, then, pack up and go home to a hot bed.

The Shipping Master may very well discharge the sailors. The consul, generally, assumed this power, except when the consul has stepped in and protested. All our officials, consul, seem peculiarly ready to relieve foreign consuls, by taking the duties of the latter, into their own hands. As to proteas, &c., any notary can do this part of the business.

The important question of jurisdiction raised in the case, and which is still in the air, is not touched at all. And there are other questions which undoubtedly the same question will be involved. This question, however, is hardly a fit one for newspaper discussion.

I am, Sir, &c.,
Sydney, 30th December, 1887. C. S.

(From the Times, 30th September.)

It is generally allowed that we are a thick-skinned people, indifferent to the opinions of other nations almost to a fault. Neither at home nor abroad do we trouble ourselves much with the comments made on our institutions and society, or with the criticisms of our Englishmen, in their Government, in their manners and habits of life, or of all civilised nations, the least noticed of these being the French. The French capital, on the whole, looks upon Paris as a place where people are too busy with their own behaviour, the Englishman walks through its most frequented streets in his shooting-jacket and wide-brimmed hat, and a kiosk of Hottentots. There is no doubt that the French are very vain, but at any rate shows how little importance the average middle class islander attaches to the opinions of his known or unknown hosts. The same feeling makes itself felt in the present generation. It is doubtful whether in the present generation of our countrymen action has been hastened or impeded in this country by the expressed opinion of foreign nations. The feeling of indifference to the comments of other people is more of curiosity than of interest. It is a matter of fairness and good sense as manifest to our own ears rather for the author's sake than for our pleasure.

But we are likely, therefore, to indulge in any wild exultation at the success of the *Northern Bee*, that ridiculous organ of Russian propaganda, which has for once to praise and pity us. It will be seen, from certain passages which we print, that the Muscovite press, in view of the sufferings of our countrymen in India, and with the merely human sympathy for the cowardly hordes who have ravaged us, is now going to repel the civilities which are thus offered.

[illegible]

[The page contains faint, illegible markings and noise.]

[illegible]

On account of whom it may concern.

RICHARD PEER is instructed to sell by public auction at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
G.W.CO. in diamond,
3 hogsheads ale, ex Primula
3 ditto ditto, Clara.
Terms, cash.

At Will's Wharf, on TUESDAY next, JANUARY 5th, 1858.

Sizes
Glazed Sashes
Galvanized Iron.
To Builders, Slate and Timber Merchants, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Will's Wharf, on TUESDAY next, JANUARY 5th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25,000 wooden shales, 18 x 10
10 cases glazed window sashes
10 tons galvanized iron.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO.'S SALE YARDS.
Collingwood Railway Station, Liverpool.

MORT and CO. beg to notify that they have established a new Yard, for stock of every description, at COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STATION, LIVERPOOL; and having made the most complete arrangements to secure good padlocks, plentiful supply of water, convenient traps, with commodious slaughter-house adjoining, every facility will be made for the most advantageous disposal of stock committed to their care.

Parties desiring availing of these sale yards are requested to give at least two clear days' notice before arrival of the stock, in order to afford time for advertising.

All stock intended for the Collingwood Yards, arriving by the Northern or Western Route, will have ample accommodation afforded them at Rocky Hill, (where there are secure yards and an abundant supply of grass and water) and where the stock will be sold without delay.

The trains travel five times daily to and fro between Collingwood and Sydney.

Rates of apPOINTMENT.
Sheep, 12s. per thousand per diem
Cattle, 1d. per head, ditto
Horses .5d. per head ditto

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE,
Mort Taylor, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
164 casks tallow
3171 sheepskins
7116 hides
Horns
Shank bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

KENILWORTH.

A CHOICE CATTLE STATION.
DISTRICT OF WIDE BAY.
Together with about 1100 HEAD OF QUUILT WELL-BRED CATTLE, IN THE DISTRICT OF WIDE BAY.

Terms—One-third cash, residues 6 and 12 months credit, with bank discount added.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY 31st January, 1858, at 1 o'clock, as follows:
A well-known CATTLE RUN, situated near the head of the River Mary, in the district of Wide Bay, and distant only 4 miles from HERBANE. The country consists of open flat and undulating ridges, and is VERY FATENING. It is in the neighbourhood of the Rivers Mary, McConnochie, and Messrs. Hope and Ramsay, and is watered by the Mary (to which it has a frontage of about 1½ mile), the Kenilworth and Bill Rivers, as well as by various creeks.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are as follows :—
A substantial four-roomed cottage, floored and shingled, built for a residence, containing 9550 sq. ft. of floor space.
A four-roomed cottage, used as a store, and dwelling for the overseer and stockman.
A large house paddock.
A large farm paddock, with natural boundaries, capable of running 300 to 400 horses.
A stockyard, capable of holding 1000 head of cattle.
A large farm paddock, with natural boundaries, capable of running 300 to 400 horses.
A stockyard, capable of holding 1000 head of cattle.
A large farm paddock, with natural boundaries, capable of running 300 to 400 horses.
A stockyard, capable of holding 1000 head of cattle.

QUILT WELL-BRED CATTLE, IN THE DISTRICT OF WIDE BAY.
As follows :—
Stores, bullock teams, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

GREAT LAND SALE AT WINDSOR.—The Riverina Agricultural and Pastoral Farms, subdivided into 20 sections, by JOHN B. LAVERACK, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1858, at Mr. John McQuade's Hotel, Windsor. The land is situated in the District of Macintyre and Bathurst, and contains 10,000 acres, more or less.

To Butchers and others.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. G. & Co. to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 31st January, 1858, at 1 o'clock, at noon, at Mr. John Bullagar's, Star Inn, Western 150 head of prime fat cattle, in full of salt purchasers.

P.S.—These are really a choice lot.

Preliminary Notice.
The magnificent Estate of Rosebank, for Sale, in the month of February, 1858, of which due notice will be given.

DODDS and CO. have much satisfaction in informing the public that the valuable Estate of ROSEBANK, in the County of Wick, is now under survey by D. Maitland Esq., who has been instructed to use his best endeavours to lay out the lands advantageously, and in compact, moderately-sized farms, so as to bring within the power of purchase by small farmers having moderate capital, and who desire to cultivate their own holdings.

This estate is comprised of 2550 acres, a large portion of which has been thoroughly cleared and under cultivation, and the land is of the richest description; and a portion although lightly timbered, is good cultivation land—the remainder being covered with the growth of scrub, by reason of the River Hunter, and quite convenient to markets, and under proper management, most luxuriant crops can be raised.

This sale will take place in the month of February next, as the proprietor has made arrangements to return to England.

Priorities to the sale a plan will be prepared, and lithographed copies will be ready for distribution, and full particulars as to the capabilities of the land made known.

The title is unobscured, and can be seen in the hands of Patrick Hutchinson, Esq., West Mainland, factor on the estate from whom, and the Auctioneers, all requisite information can be obtained.

1 December 1857.

Keelmore Estate, near Wellington.
TUESDAY, January 12th, 1858.

F. R. COLE is favoured with instructions from the proprietor to submit to public competition, at the Sportsman's Arms, Wellington, on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1858, at 12 o'clock.

The lots to be offered are the Keelmore Estate, being Nos. 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 24, as far as to be seen by applying to the auctioneer.

Nos. 2, 12, 13, and 14 have till recently been occupied, and carried on by the late proprietor, whose lands is now being purchased by the Government, and other improvements erected thereon.

The extent of the allotments are first-rate land, and their great distance from the port of Wellington, by a good road, render them highly suited to the requirements of the numerous parties on the look-out for farms in this highly favourable district.

Terms—25 per cent. cash; for residue, approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months.

MORETON BAY.
River Steamboat "Bremer."

MR. BULGIN has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, Queen-street, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, without reserve.

The most well-known river steamer BREMER.

This steamer was built on the river, by Mr. Winship, of the most durable materials, without regard to cost. Her draught, and her speed, is well known. She is of light draught, and has ample room for cargo, and passengers, on which can be stowed one hundred and fifty (150) tons of wool. She is provided with two splendid 50-horse steam engines, and a pumping engine for supplying water to the boilers, &c. In consequence of a mistake in the construction of her boilers, an outlay on same has become necessary, by expending a moderate sum on her alterations, she is now perfectly worked for some years with little risk of any further outlay.

The auctioneer believes it to be unnecessary for him to state the excellent prospects now presenting themselves to the owner of such a vessel, who will be sold without the slightest reserve, as the present proprietors have resolved on immediately winding up the concern.

Term at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 31st December, 1857.
Reinhold v. Fitch.

TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1858, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, the following real estate will be sold by public auction, by the Sheriff of New South Wales, in pursuance of an equity of redemption of, in, and to the said allotment of land situate at Balmain, near to Smith's Bay, on which had been erected a two-story brick dwelling cottage, with verandah, unless this judgment be previously satisfied.

